

$$\frac{\cot x}{\cot x} \cdot \frac{\cot x + \frac{1}{\cot x}}{1}$$

$$\frac{\cot^2 x}{\cot x} + \frac{1}{\cot x} = \frac{\cot^2 x + 1}{\cot x} = \frac{\csc^2 x}{\cot x} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}}{\frac{\cos x}{\sin x}}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{4}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \cdot \frac{\cancel{\sin x}}{\cos x} = \frac{1}{\sin x \cos x}$$

$$\frac{\sec \cancel{\sec x}}{\cancel{\sec} \csc x} + \frac{\cancel{\csc x}}{\sec x} \cdot \frac{\csc x}{\cancel{\csc x}}$$

$$\frac{\sec^2 x}{\sec x \csc x} + \frac{\csc^2 x}{\sec x \csc x} = \frac{\sec^2 x + \csc^2 x}{\sec x \csc x}$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 x}{\cancel{\sin^2 x}} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{1}{\cancel{\sin^2 x}} \cdot \frac{\cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$\frac{1}{\cos x \sin x} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 \sin^2 x} + \frac{\cos^2 x}{\cos^2 \sin^2 x}$$

$$\frac{1}{\cos x \sin x} =$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\cancel{\cos^2} \cancel{\sin^2} x} \cdot \frac{\cancel{\cos^2 + \sin^2}}{1}$$

$$\frac{1}{\cos x \sin x}$$

$$\tan x (\cot x + \csc x)$$

↓

$$\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \left(\frac{\cos x}{\sin x} + \frac{1}{\sin x} \right)$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{\cos x}$$

$$\boxed{1 + \sec x}$$

$$\cancel{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \cdot \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}} + \cancel{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x \sin x}}$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{\cos x}$$

$$\sin^2 x - 1 \rightarrow \text{factoring}$$

$$(\sin x + 1)(\sin x - 1)$$

$$\cos^2 x - 4$$

$$(\cos x + 2)(\cos x - 2)$$

$$\cos^2 x - 3$$

$$(\cos x + \sqrt{3})(\cos x - \sqrt{3})$$

$$\begin{aligned}(x-1)(x+1) &= x^2 + x - x - 1 \\ &= x^2 - 1\end{aligned}$$

$$(a+b)(a-b) = a^2 - b^2$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{conjugate} \\ \text{pairs} \end{array} \rightarrow (\tan x + 1)(\tan x - 1)$$

$$= \tan^2 x - 1$$

↑
Difference
of
Squares

(61)

$$\frac{\sec^4 x - \tan^4 x}{\sec^2 x + \tan^2 x} = \sec^2 x - \tan^2 x$$

$$\frac{(\cancel{\sec^2 x + \tan^2 x})(\sec^2 x - \tan^2 x)}{\cancel{\sec^2 x + \tan^2 x}}$$

$$1(\sec^2 x - \tan^2 x)$$

⑪ 15 $(\sin x + 1)^2 - (\sin x - 1)^2$

$$x^2 - y^2$$

$$(x + y)(x - y)$$

$$\left(\underset{x}{(\sin x + 1)} + \underset{y}{(\sin x - 1)} \right) \left(\underset{x}{(\sin x + 1)} - \underset{y}{(\sin x - 1)} \right)$$

$$(2 \sin x)$$

$$(2)$$

$$= 4 \sin x$$

HW

Sect. 5.2 # 41, 42, 44, 49, 61, 63 67, 69